NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1893.-TEN PAGES.

FAIR DIRECTORS PUNISHED. BLOCKADE OF SIAM RAISED.

THEY VIOLATED THE INJUNCTION AND ARE GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

MESSRS GAGE, HUTCHINSON, HENROTIN, KER-FOOT AND M'NALLY TO PAY \$1,000 EACH-LIGHTER PENALTIES FOR MR. LAWSON

AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS-

Chicago, Aug. 2 .- Judge Stein, of the Superior Court, this morning decided that the World's Fair directors and officers who had been directly responsible for closing the Exposition gates on Sunday, July 23, had violated the injunction granted in the Clingman petition and were consequently guilty of contempt of court. He ordered that Diregiors (Gage, Hutchinson, Henrotin, McNally and Kerfoot should be fined \$1,000 each, and stand committed to jail until the fine was paid.

In the case of Director Victor F. Lawson, the Court held that the officer had voted in the belief that the injunction had lapsed, and was not intentionally guilty. In view of this mitigating circumstance, a fine of \$100 was imposed. Director-General George R. Davis was held less directly responsible and was fined \$250, with the same provision regarding payment.

ssrs. Massey, Forbes, St. Clair and Higinbotham were regarded by Judge Stein as instruments for the execution of the directors' ruling, and Director Nafhan was also were discharged.

Mr. Eddy, a lawyer representing the Fair Company, moved for an appeal from the Court's rul ing, and the motion was granted. Pending hearing in the higher court, however, the men found guilty will be held in bonds for the faithful carrying out of the Court's decision. The Court placed no restriction on the liberty of any of the persons pending the making of the bonds. Judge Stein said, however, that he would expect the bonds to be placed on file to-day or to-

MINISTER BLGUNT ANGRY.

HAWAHAN ROYALISTS TOO FREE WITH HIS

ANNEXATION MAY RESULT FROM THE GIFT A CANE TO CLAUS SPRECKELS-THE EX-QUEEN'S FOLLOWING MAY SOON HAVE

TO WORK FOR A LIVING. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG. Honolulu, July 27.-Minister Blount was the maddest man in Honolulu when he learned soon after the Australia sailed that his name had been placed immediately after that of Liliuokalani in the list of venty-two prominent Royalists who presented a fine cane to Claus Spreckels. His name was used entirely without his knowledge, and what made it head of the cane were not pleasant, as they made him subscribe to the opinion that the Annexation-ists maintained a "murder society." Mr. Blount responsibility for the use of his name. Mr. Blount ositive that this was a device of the Royalists to give the impression in the United States that they had the sympathy of the American Minister. On July 24 Mr. Blount paid a visit to Pearl Harbor

and was much impressed with its advantages as Despite the flourish with which Claus Spreckels left the islands and his confident prediction that the Queen would soon be restored, the Royallsts steadily lost ground. His abandonment of the are in a very bad way, and it looks as though most of them would have to return to honest work. Robertson, who was Lilluokalani's Chamberlain, has obtained work as clerk for a large ship ping firm, 'Sam' Parker, the ex-Premier, is a bankrupt. His creditors met this week and found ishing total of \$60,000 of unsecured claims Most of these are debts which will never be paid. At a grocery Parker had a \$1,200 bill, at a livery stable he owed \$1.400 for carriage hire. All his real estate is heavily mortgaged and is now under the control of a trustee. Parker is a specimen of the half-whites who formed the entourage of the

Special Commissioner Alexander, of the Provisional Government, will leave here on the manof-war to-morrow. He is intrusted with full power to arrange matters in conjunction with Mr. Thurs-The impression is general here that action will shortly be taken on the question of annexation by Congress. The Provisional Government has taken up in earnest the fraud perpetrated by the Royalists in using Blount's name on the Spreckels cane. The Royalists sent an abject apology through R. J. Creighton, but the Cabinet refused to accept this, but what will be done cannot be ascertained until to-morrow, as the Cabinet will consult with Mr. Blount.

ex-Queen. He lived on the fat of the land, but

PACIFIC WHEAT TRAFFIC.

THE NEW DRIFT OF SHIPPING IN WASH-

INGTON AND OREGON. ttle, Wash., Aug. 2 (Special).-The centring of railroads on Puget Sound has induced a new drift of wheat traffic in the Pacific Northwest Formerly all the wheat of the interior grain fields of Washington and Oregon was carried down the Columbia River to Portland, making that wheat market of this region. Twelve years ago a ship from England brought a cargo of merchandise to Puget Sound and wanted a return cargo. The captain asked Portland for wheat, offering t transport it for 2 1-2 cents a bushel less than the rate from Portland. By loading on Puget Sound he would save a long voyage around Columbia's mouth, and an expensive, dan gerous towage up and down the river. The railthen completed from Portland to Puget Sound made a sufficiently low rate, and the first cargo of wheat sailed from Puget Sound to England. Now it is an established shipping trade Sixty vessels, carrying nearly 5,000,000 bushels have cleared within a year, while Portland shipments amounted to only 6,000,000. The wheat trade has developed largely since 1888. The idea of send ing wheat over the Cascade Mountains was ridiculed by Portland dealers. "The Columbia River will always determine the wheat drift from the interier," was their complacent opinion. might but for one other factor. cents a ton more to ship from Portland than from Puget Sound ports, owing to the long Columbia River towage, danger and time lost in crossing the bar, which has been termed the "Graveyard As it costs no more to ship to Puget Sound, exporters attract wheat here by paying 2 cents more a bushel than Portland. the highest market, wheat has naturally drifted here. This new movement caused such large wheat firms as Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of London, and J. R. Cameron & Co., of London and Liverpool, to establish offices here, inducing regular lines of ships to engage in the wheat carrying trade from these ports. The moderate rate of 173-4 cents by rail to

The moderate rate of 17.3-4 cents by rail to tidewater, and 15 cents by water to Europe. Is almost identical with the rail and water rates which the Dakota and Minnesota farmates with the second of the second that the second that the second of the second that the second of the second of the wheat raisers of this region in almost as favorable a position as of this region in almost as favorable a position as of the rapid expansion of wheat fields of Eastern Washington and Oregon, Great tracts of undeveloped wheat lands that will yet go to swell the volume of the export trade are on the great plain of the Columbia River, comprising upward of 1,00,000 acres, of which less than 19 per cent is under cultivation. The quality of all this wheat is not quite equal to that of Minnesota and Dakota, being soft instead of hard, but it brings the tame price for export, while the average yield to the acre is twenty-five bushels, as compared with fitteen to twenty bushels in the more Eastern States. A wheat exchange has not been established here, but Puget Sound prices are quoted in London, Chicago and New-York. It used to be considered that most grain shipping would be to Oriental ports, and in fact nearly every transpection of the considered that most grain shipping would be to Oriental ports, and in fact nearly every transpections wheat, but the major part seeks the Euro-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CRITICISMS OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY REPLIED TO BY THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND

London, Aug. 2.-Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the French blockade of Bangkok had been raised to-

Immediately after this announcement, Sir Richard Temple (Conservative), Member for the Kings ton-on-Thames Division of Surrey, asked for information as to certain points of the Franco-Sir Richard has held high places in the East, having been Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India, Foreign Secretary and Finance Minister in the Government of India; Lieutenant-Governor of Pengal, and Governor of Bombay. In asking for information he said that there was an impression in many quarters that British diplomacy had received a Great Britain. Siam, he added, had been treated in a hard manner and British interests had not been safeguarded. There was a serious feeling in England that the action of the Foreign Office had territory, he asked, mean the whole left bank of the Mekong River? If so, it was unfortunate, as it would bring France nearer to Burmah than ever before. The indemnity demanded by France indemnity in addition to seizing from Siam the richest districts abutting on Menam delta and the French occupation of the territory-an occupation which he supposed would be only temporary So important did he consider this point that he would suggest that Great Britain help Siam to pay the money indemnity with a view to terminating the French occupation of the districts in

George N. Curzon (Conservative), Member for the Southport Division of Lancashire, said he doubted the intention of France to execute her pledge to preserve the integrity of Siam. France outset of the trouble, and had shown scant co sideration for her victim. The assurances given by France to England had not been kent. Mr. Curzon concluded by declaring that the Foreign Office was on trial at the bar of public opinion.

Sir Edward Grey reproached Mr. Curzon for gotiations of a most delicate character were pending. The position of affairs, he said, re quired him still to maintain considerable reserve He was confident that it would be found, when the results of the negotiations are disclosed, that the action of the Foreign Office had been as strong as Mr. Curzon could have desired.

This statement was greeted with cries of

A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Conservatives in the House, assured the Government that the Opposition did not intend to embarrass the ne

Opposition did not intend to embarrass the negetiations. On the contrary, the political opponents of the Government generally admitted that little fault could be found with the action of the Ministers in the Siamese trouble.

Henry Labonchere, the well known Kadical leader, who represents Northampton, complimented Lord Rosebery, the Foreign Minister, upon his statesmanlike attitude throughout the whole Siamese affair, and expressed the hope that \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot order Kosebery would follow the same course in regard to Egypt, so as to remove a natural source of irritation to France.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chanceller of

stritution to France.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chanceller of the Exchequer, sail that he had recognized the moderation in the tone of the leaders of the Opposition during the delate. He thought the subject had been sufficiently discussed, and that it ought now to be dropped.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The Government has been advantaged in Theorem 1.

a body of troops for the Upper Mekong.

MUTILATED AND KILLED BY THE TROLLEY

A LITTLE GIRL TWO YEARS OLD, RUN OVER AN DRAGGED A DOZEN FEET BY A BEOOKLYN CAR-THE SINTH CHILD VICTIM

SINCE JUNE 20. Another victim of the trolley was sacrificed yes erday. Madeline Waish, two years old, of No. 260 Smith-st., Brooklyn, was killed in front of her home in the morning. Her father keeps a cigar store, and the little girl was playing in the street after break fast. She was the youngest of four children, who had been charged not to go near the trolley tracks. But the little girl, when the eye of her sister was not on her, toddled across the street to listen to a street band on the other side. She was between the tracks of the downtown line when Car No. 285 came along at a rapid rate of speed and struck her. She was dragged a dozen feet before the motorman, Patrick Riordan, could stop the car. motorman, Patrick Robani, When her body was pulled out both legs were found to be cut off and the body was otherwise bruised and mutilated. The child's mother saw her struck and killed by the car and was the first to

each her dead body. The rules of the company require all cars to stop before crossing the car tracks in Sackett-st., and it is said that Riordan did not do this. He was arrested. There have been six children killed by the trolley cars in Brooklyn since June 20.

PROBABLY FATALLY INJURED BY A MOTOR CAR Themas Costello, four and one-half years old, wa nobably fatally injured by a motor car in Montgomery d., Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. He had bee playing in Van Voort Park and ran in front of the car He was taken to the home of his parents at Newark ave. and Brunswick at. Frank Hetherington, the motorman, was placed under arrest.

TO LEAVE GRAY GABLES TO-MORROW.

TO WASHINGTON ALL MADE. Buzzard's Day, Mass., Aug. 2.—The President remained at Gray Gables during the day, and in the evening drove over to the village with Mrs. Cleveland. Secretary Carlisle, being delayed in New-York. did not arrive as expected, but will reach here to

The årrangements for the Pre-ident's return t Washington have been perfected. Mr. Cleveland, secretary Carlisle, Secretary Lamont and possibly thers will leave here on Friday afternoon and take the steamer Puritan at Fall River. On arriving at NewYork on Saturday morning they will go to Jersey City, where a special car will be in waiting to take them to Washington. It is understood that the run between Jersey City and Washington will be made without storping.

the run between Jersey City and to make without stopping.

A report that the President would recommend the issue of \$800,000.000 in bends to offset the present financial stringency could not be verified here to night. The President has not given out a single idea of what his message may contain, and any reports published are merely guasswork. He has barely completed the message, and it is likely to be more or less revised before it is sent to Congress.

There were speeches and enthusiasm last night at the Republican headquarters of the XXIVth As District. It was the regular meeting of the Robert T. Lincoln Republican Club, and the clubiouse, No. 342 East Eighty-fifth st., was filled by those who wished to hear the silver question discussed. John K. Ford presided and M. A. Clinton was secretary. Among the speakers were: John J. Burke, who represented the Republican State League, and F. A. Schultze, vice-president of the club. Mr. Schultze, in discussing silver, said that the repeal of the Sherman bill without a suitable substitute is not a measure to be advocated, as it would ignore one of the chie industries of the people of the West. He also dis-

approved of free coinage.

Among prominent Republicans of the district present were Richard M. Hillis, Adolf Klein, Isaac Rapp, Charles McMurray, Thomas Lusk, F. J. Gunner, Samuel Sterns and A. L. Eisner. LEVI P. MORTON'S LOSS.

FINED FOR SUNDAY CLOSING. SIR EDWARD GREY'S STATEMENT IN THE NEARLY \$200,000 DAMAGE WROUGHT BY FIRE ON HIS COUNTRY PLACE.

THE COSTLY BARN AND POULTRY HOUSES AT

ORY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE." beck, N. Y., Aug. 2.-The immense barn cently built on the estate of ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton at a cost of \$50,000 was en tirely destroyed by fire last night. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fire was discovered at 4 o'clock in the morning, entire barn being ablaze at that time. The flames rapidly spread to the extensive poultry houses, every one of which was burned was the work of an incendiary, the barn being securely locked and no night watchman being

levice which enabled a man at the ends of the This would immediately liberate all the animals and was supposed to be a great benefit in case of fire. There was an insurance of \$30,000 on the barn and \$25,000 on the stock. The total loss will be about \$200,000. Previous to the erection of this building a barn was burned on the same site, being struck by lightning. It was with great difficulty that the cattle and horses were rescued at that time.

Mrs. Morton and her daughters are at Ellerslie. Mr. Morton was in New-York. People from the village and surrounding country thronged to the place to view the ruins. It was the largest and

Mr. Morton's farm consists of about 1,000 acres fronting on the Hudson River and extending back nore than a mile. His stock of 180 cows and bulls one of the finest herds in the country. Every registered, and the majority were imby the importation of fifty-nine head selected on

one side with the ground, while on the other side

ity has experienced in years. It was in the heart of the business section, and before it was checked t had destroyed eight buildings, damaged two lozen more and burned out fourteen stores. The elieved the fire was put out. At 1:10 p. m. the It must have been smouldering there all of the morning, because almost immediately after the was discovered the flames spread rapidly in this row and in less than fifteen minutes they were all ablaze. A light westerly wind carried the flames across the narrow valley against the row of wooden buildings on the opposite side of stream in North Broadway. Twenty minutes after the alarm was sounded it looked as if the whole business centre of the city was doomed, and the storekeepers all around the square were moving out their goods. The fire was under control before islate in the interests of her own people, o'clock and the alarm was over.

At about the middle of the row in Warburtonlale. In the rear of this store were powder and everal thousand cartridges. The powder exploded sarly in the fire, scattering the burning brands nd hastening the spread of the fire. The cartridges went off in a continuous fusiliade, and the explosions greatly hindered the firemen. The osses are as follows. John Copentt, buildings. 30,000; Land & Saunders, buildings, \$5,000; J. L. Courtney, building, \$2,500; J. McCann, building, \$3,500; W. S. Barbour & Co., groceries, \$5,000; M. Acker, hardware, \$1.500; G. Ferguson, auctioncom, \$1,290; Philip McManus, market, \$1,590; David \$3,000; Hicks, confectionery, \$2,500; Yet Sing, hundry, \$2,000; R. J. Dick, drygoods, \$8,000; R. Fairehild, furniture, \$5,000; J. Met'ann, groceries, \$2,500; T. McHugh, boots and shoes, \$1,000; total, \$87,950.

There is an insurance on the property of about \$85,000. The damage to the buildings scorched and to goods removed or damaged by water will bring the total loss up to \$100,000.

A TOWN TAX COLLECTOR ARRESTED.

Mores P. Smith, the vererable tax collector avora out before Police Justice O'Reilly, charging alm with embezzling the township funds to the amount of \$13,000. The warrant was given to Police organt Charles H. Burke, who went to the little hoe store kept by Mr. Smith in South Orange-ave-and read the warrant to him. Mr. Smith smiled and fid not appear to realize the fact that he was under from his pocket a mass of writing paper which arrest till he was told that he would have to obtain had a threatening look. Governor Waite has a sondsmen in the sum of \$10,000. He accompacted remarkably clear tenor voice, capable of reaching he sergeant in search of the benesmen.

The decision to arrest Mr. Smith resulted from a the ex-collector had lent the township moneysthe township treasury. The Township Committee

A RARITAN MAN RUN OVER AND KILLED. James McGerry, a blacksmith, who lives in Raritan, was struck by a passenger train yesterday afternoon on the Jersey Central Railroad, near Dunellen.

EXCITED SILVER ADVOCATES.

COLORADO'S GOVERNOR STIRS UP THE DELEGATES,

STORMY SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.

ANTER THE HALL RENT-EX-CONGRESSMAN

THAT ALMOST PROKE UP

Chicago, Aug. 2.-The "Bimetallic Convention delegates arrived at Central Music Hall this some guarantee for the payment of rent. It was Symes, of Colorado, arrived and guaranteed the No smeking was allowed in the unknown reason the money had not been paid

> It was known that the committee on resolutions tions, the committee on order of business ha provided a list of speakers who would address Governor Waite, of Colorado, but the chairman when order was restored said that the blood man from the Centennial State would not speak until after the recess.

> of the managers of the convention that something disgraceful in the line of violent eratory might occur, and it has taxed the wits of General Warner, ex-Senator Hill, of Colorado: Chairman Thurman and others to forestall any accident of this kind. It is plain also that the Populist spirit ran high in the convention and that there was a set purpose to make the occasion eventful by the formation of a National party with the silver issue a of this plan. Finally the chairman succeeded in getting ex-Senator Hill at the speaking desk, and a long, dry dissertation upon the subject of bimet-

> > VIEWS OF EX-SENATOR HILL

Ex-Senator Hill repelled the idea that the exfavor of silver. He insisted that the United could safely try the experiment of fre world that could do so. He claimed that there Americans to purchase, and that the United States was mistress of her own markets as well as o

Congressman Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, was the next speaker, a man of unusually proposspeech aroused the delegates to g had at the dictation of total loss was about \$100,000. There was a fire in last January in a series of inflammatory edi-the southernmost building in the long row in torials, pointing to the disasters that would over-Warburton-ave, early yesterday morning. It be- take the country unless the Sherman law was can in the grocery store of W. S. Barbour & Co. promptly repealed, and demanding that a special session of Congress be convened for that purpose These editorials, he said, found their way into English new-papers, thereby creating alarm and causing a steady and persistent overthrow of American securities and a resulting drainage of gold from this country.

He denounced a system which permitted this Government to be so helplessly at the mercy of England and her capitalists. That country possessed the gold of the world, and had the good sense to legislate in her own interests while the United States possessed the silver of the world, and had not the good sense to lea land, he added, could always force this country into its existing condition of financial peril a was the hardware and firearms store of C. D. her will by a simple unloading of her America securities, and, in the event of a war between herself and this country, could in advance strip

Then Senator Allen, of Nebraska, who annous himself as a Populist, took the platform. speech throughout was of the quality which now and then some striking sentence would b glass, \$5,000; A. B. Tompkins, coal, \$750; met with shricks from delegates of "Whoop her Walsh, printer, \$2,000; Irving Gale, hardware, up." "Hit him again," "Go for him," "Let 'em have it," and the like. But there was little it what Senator Allen said beyond a general plea for the Populists and their cause. resumed his seat there were yells for Governo Waite, which nettled the chairman. Finally Chairman C. S. Thomas, of the Colorado delega tion, was called forth and made a prolonged speech based on the theme of "No compromise had to be finally pulled down by General Warner, rived. Immediately upon the reassembling of the convention after the recess Governor Waite came forward to deliver his promised speech When he stepped to the front he said: "In con-

sequence of my youth and inexperience and ex-

This was followed by a tremendous root of laughter and applause, during which he brought the remotest corners of a large auditorium. snow-white hair and beard and gold-bowed spectacles give him a venerable appearance. His face is pleasant, and set with small, bright black eyes. sparkling not only with intelligence and shrewd ness, but with good humor, which is emphasized by the wrinkles upon his temples. His figure is spare and slightly stooping at the shoulders will hold a meeting this evening at which it is expected the report of the expert who has been at two weeks will be made.

At a late hour last evening Mr. Smith had not succeeded in getting bonds. He was sent to the expect to life. value and was careful to lay the responsibility for demonetization equally upon all political

He exclaimed in one of his flights that the President of the United States, whether Republican or Democrat, had always been dominated by Wall Street and stood ready to enforce its

WAITE WANTS MORE BLOOD. bidding. This he followed by an insinuation that Wall Street was looked to as the source of campaign funds, exacting in return always the naming of the Presidential candidates and the dictation of the platform. He prophesied, however, that on so great an economic question the people would rise superior to all party ties and overthrow this power behind the throne which was greater than the throne itself, by linking themselves with some other party, inasmuch as it is NATIONAL BANKS TO ISSUE NOTES-THE DEMAND us true to-day as it was 2,000 years ago that a man cannot serve God and Mammon. He de clared that the demonstization of silver in 1873 was a fraud wrought by sneaking methods. He laid the responsibility for the present distress upon Wall Street, whose leaders, he claimed, had ought to force the Executive to the purchase of bonds and Congress to the demonstration of silver, and he added that if the present move-ment should be successful it would also be cele-brated in Chicago by the blare of trumpets and the roar of same and

Mr. Waite said that if there was anything he had a supreme contempt for it was a party that was not a party. He quoted from a remark made to a member of the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone, te the effect that governments were not concerned with philanthropy or anything directed especially to the individual interests of their citizens, and this he denounced as one of the most brutal utterances that ever fell from the lips of a statesman. Alluding to the recent Monetary Conference at Brussels, he said that an international conference was the most contemptible and godforsaken idea that was ever devised.

CALLING FOR ANOTHER REVOLUTION

Then he introduced anew his revolutionary leas. Evidently the old gentleman is tickled by his recently acquired notoriety. He said that we had become in this country subject to the diction of England and Lombard Street, we need another revolution and another appeal to arms United States, he added, who instead of seeking to relieve the existing distress, obeyed the manauditors, presented in a new form his famous declaration at Denver by exclaiming that the most dangerous tyranny is that enforced under the

form of law.

The vital truths which underlie our Government, he cried, "must at all hazards be preserved, and if the money power shall attempt in this country, as it has in foreign countries, to sustain the iniquity, we will meet the issue, if it is forced upon us, for it is better rather than that our National liberties shall be destroyed by a tyranny which oppresses humanity all over the world that we should wade through seas of blood."

As Governor Waite retired the applause was

As Governor Waite retired the applause was deafening, though some signs of disapproval were manifest. He had evidently jumped over the traces, and the managers of the convention, sitting on the platform, received him with flushed faces and serious countenances.

But ex-Congressman Pierce, of Tennessee, who was dabbed Mr. Bland's lieutenant in the List and Lild Congresses and who followed Governor Waite, was the big thorn in the side of the convention as a body. He started out on a general demunication of President Cleveland. His manner was excited and of the commonest stumpconvention as a body the started out of general denunciation of President Cleveland. His manner was excited and of the commonest stumporator style. He attempted a "possum" story as an illustration of Mr. Cleveland's present position, but the assemblage went into an uproar of dissent, and there were loud cries of "Sit down," "Shut up," "Get out," and the like. But he persisted, notwithstanding that the Committee on Resolutions made their appearance, and the Chair interrupted him to make the announcement of that fact. His was a pittial exploitation and caused much chagrin. He declared that Mr. Cleveland had been nominated by the approval of the South, on the assurance by Northern leaders that he would, as President, be controlled by the will of his party.

"But," exclaimed the speaker, "if we could sit on Grover Cleveland again in the nomination we would kneck him into the middle of next week. We would let him stay at Buzzard's Roost, a proper place for such a man as the name

MR. PIERCE REBURED.

When Mr. Pierce bad ended, Chairman Thuran advanced and publicly rebuked him by say-"We are not here to attack any man or party, and I hope we will have no more of

which, after many "whereases," provided that there must be no compromise on the main ques-tion of legislation demonetizing silver and re-

On the motion to adopt the resolutions a little breeze sprang up which threatened for a time to become a cyclone. S. M. Scott, of Kansas, sked for the reading of that section of the Constitution which declares that gold and silver shall be the only basis of currency. The convention, as if by one voice, tell Mr. Scott to "sit down," to "mind his business" and to "get out," but Mr. Scott said that he was an American citizen and knew his rights and proposed to have them. Then Mr. Reagan came forth a pacificator, but when he took his seat the howl began again and the sergeant affarms was called on to enforce order, but the poor man had no power to enforce it, and the confusion continued. Finally Chair man Thurman amounced that he was chairman of the convention and proposed to run it his own way, and if the uproar continued, he would sit down in his chair and wait until the delegates got tired. For ten minutes the hubbub and excitein the motion to adopt the resoluti

way, and if the aproar continued, he want as down in his chair and wait until the delegates got tired. For ten minutes the hubbin and excitement reigned at an intense pitch. Finally a delegate from Texas proposed that the words "standard of value" be inserted in lieu of "basis" and after much persuasion, Mr. Scott, of Kansas, was induced to take his seat, and final adjournment was effected almost immediately after the adoption of the resolutions.

Much persuasive force was required to save the convention from disintegration at the very moment of its crists. The hotheads were there in large numbers, and have throughout only been restrained by the utmost vigilance on the part of the leaders of the convention. Indeed, General Warner has proved a sort of a "hell buoy" whenever the ship was drifting toward a danger point, and his tail form has at the most critical moments appeared in the front, and his amiability has been effectual whenever there were signs of dissentions in the ranks.

A mass-meeting was addressed by Mr. Powderly, evening and was addressed by Mr. Powderly.

ons in the ranks, A mass-meeting was held on the lake front this cening, and was addressed by Mr. Powderly, mater Reagan and others identified with the

WHAT THE RESOLUTIONS WERE.

SILVER DELEGATES DECLARE AGAINST COMPRO-MISE AND THEN TELL WHAT THEY WANT. Chicago, Aug. 2.-The report of the Committee

Whereas, Bimetallism is as a relent as huwan history, for ertain more than 3,000 years, and gold and silver came hown through the ages hand in hand, their relations to ach other having varied but a few points in all that vast eriod of time and then almost invariably through legisla-

the money basis of this country, placed there by Georg Washington, Thomas Jederson, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and subsequently indersed and defended by Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln; and

Whereas, Silver, one of these ancient metals, was, in the year 1873, without any previous demand by any political party, and by any part of the people, or even by newspapers, and without public discussion whatever, stricken down from the place it had occupied since the days of Abraham and the Pharaons under circumstances of such secreey that Allen G. Thurman, James Beck, William H. Stewart, Daniel W. Voorhees, James G. Blaine, then Speaker of the House; James A. Garfield, William D. Kelley and others present and voting for the bill, as sublicly declared that they did not know until long aftervari that so grave and great a change had been made in the financial system founded by the fathers of the Re-

specifies, the declare in longers show that the parents age of the measure was in part ascribed by the friends of the bill to one Fraest Seyd, a London braker, who, it is claimed, was sent over to Washington by the moneyed classes of the Old World to secure its passage by secret

and corrupt means, and Whereas, Pr sident Grant, who signed the bill, declaring subsequently that he did not know that it demone

whereas, The purpose of this attack upon one of two ancient precious metals of the world was, by striking fown one half of the money supply, to wit, silver, to fouble the purchasing power of the remainder, gold, by making it the equivalent of everything possessed or promoted by the inter of man, thus reducing the price of all omnodities, arresting enterprise, impoverishing the toller ad degrading mankind. That those results were not only pevitable but foreseen appears by the following language, used at that time by the then president of the Bank of

PRICE THREE CENTS.

PRICES GO SOARING.

HOPES RISE AS GOLD COMES.

PLANS FOR INCREASING THE COUNTRY CIRCULATION.

FOR CURRENCY FROM NEW-ENGLAND AND

THE WEST CONTINUES STRONG-CON-PIDENCE BEING RESTORED.

There was excitement on the Stock Exchange yesterday, at times, but it was the excitement that attended the recovery of values and not their loss. Variations were sensational, but they Operators who opened the day in the belief that the heavy failures in Chicago would depress the market here quickly found themselves running for dear life. Unfavorable rumors and predictions were brushed aside. Almost no atten tion was paid to possible results of the crash of provision dealers in the Exposition city, and the buoyancy in the stock list became almost violent

in its intensity. The rapidly growing figures

which express the gold importing movement and

the prospect of currency expansion by reason of

increased bank circulation were the strong factors in the market These figures, representing some of the extreme advances in values, would be tinted with hues of sunshine if printed in parallel columns with the arse of last week's prices. From the lowest to the highest points scored yesterday, shares of the American Sugar Refining Company showed an advance of 6 per cent, Chicago and Northwestern 5, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 5, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 8, General Electric 7 3-4, Western Union 3 3-4, Lake Shore 5, and Chicago Gas 8 1-2. Other active stocks sold up one and two points. In the majority of cases the lowest price was the opening quotation, or only

a little under it, and the highest was the closing

figure, or less than a point above it.

Figures as to the amount of gold now coming to this country or ordered for shipment vary considerably. There is bound to be some confusion arising from the successive recording of orders, purchases, shipments and receipts of the metal. Absolute accuracy can be best had after the shipments reach this country. That the importations are exceedingly heavy is beyond Reports from London indicate that almost \$8,000,000, has been shipped this week, in addition to the \$2,000,000 shipped on last Saturday. Some enthusiastic estimators put the ship ments at a figure several millions above this amount, and when it comes to predicting the continuance of the inflow their exuberance recognized no bound below the \$40,000,000 or \$50,000, 000 nurk. All agree that this sum is needed, and needed badly, but there is some question as to whether conditions are such as to warrant its being expected. London has fortunately been a greedy buyer of American securities, but the general balance of trade has been heavily against the United States. Exchange rates are such that gold can be imported at a profit, but the high rates for call loans have given a quicker and far greater profit for the home use of money. action of the National banks in taking out large amounts of loan certificates to facilitate the im portation of gold has in a measure remedied this. Dispatches from London said:

"The North German Lloyd steamer Spree, which sailed to-day from Southampton for New-York, has on board £850,000 consigned to American houses. The White Star Line steamer Majustic which left Liverpool to-day for New-York, took £350,000, a total of £1,260,000 shipped to-day. Further shipments will be made on Saturday. Six hundred and thirty-nine thousand pounds was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-lay to be sent to the United States. The heavy shipments to-day and the prospective shipments Saturday have caused the disc unt rate in the open market to rise 2 3-8a2 1-2 per cent."

It is altogether likely that the movement among the National banks to increase their circulation will result in a greater expansion of the arrency than was at first estimated. Five banks alone are known to have ordered over \$5,000,-000 in notes from the Controller of the Currency. These are the Fourth National, which will is \$2,000,000; the Western National, \$1,000,000; the Merchants' National, \$1,000,000; the Gallstin National, \$750,000, and the Bank of New-York, at least \$300,000. Two of the larger banks, the First National and the Chase, some months ago took out notes to their full limit, but other heavily capitalized institutions, notably the American Exchange, the Bank of Commerce and the National Park, have not yet taken action, though they are carefully considering the matter. If they decide to add to their circulation-and the course of the bond market seems to be offering them extra inducements to do so-their issues alone would increase the total by several millions.

While the issue of these notes amounts practically to the creation of just so much additional currency and to that extent will be a relief to the situation, the banks are not prompted in their action by motives of philanthropy. The price of Government bonds has failen so low that there is a profit to be made by the issue of National bank notes. If therefore it is a paying investment for the larger banks, to convert United States bonds into a circulating medium, it naturally follows that a similar process would be profitable to banks with smaller capital, and it is be lieved that large numbers of banks all over the city, as well as in other places, are making or have made arrangements to issue notes. How much this may add to the supply of currency cannot be estimated. The capital stock of the National banks of New-York city alone is \$48,770,500. They are entitled to take out circulation up to 00 per cent of this, or \$43,839,456. At the date of the last reports made to the Controller of the Currency, July 12, their total outstanding note were only \$5,908,115, therefore they could, if they so desired, add \$37,985,335 to their circulation before reaching the limit set by law. No one expects that the issue will come even near the amount, but it is expected that it will be

An erroneous impression seems to have guined ground that this movement is a concerted one among the bankers, and that the transfer of bonds, if any is, made, will be from a syndicate of savings banks to a syndicate of National banks. The fact is that each bank is acting independently. The subject has been discussed, of course, among presidents on both sides, but there is nothing in the nature of a syndicate. A savings bank which needs currency will naturally go to the National bank with which it keeps its deposit if it wishes to negotiate the sale of its bonds, while the National bank will turn to its particular customer among the savings banks if it wishes to buy bonds without going into the open market.

In spite of the fact that the National banks are in the market as buyers of Government bonds, the price of the latter showed further declines yeserday. United States 4s ranged, on actual sales at the Stock Exchange, between 108 1-4 and 107 3-4, closing at 107 1-2a108 1-2, a loss of 1-2 per cent. What the prices discussed at private sales were could not be learned, though it is known that one bank bought \$200,000 4s at 107 3-4. of the National banks are believed to be holding back on their purchases in the expectation of still lower prices, while the savings banks are manifesting a disposition to put off any large sales until they can form some estimate as to how much currency they will need at the expiration of the time notice periods. Meanwhile no one